

Appendix F
Threatened and Endangered Species

PN 150

JUN 19 1987

Memorandum

To: Field Supervisor, Ecological Services, Fish and Wildlife Service,
Portland Field Office, 727 NE. 24th Avenue, Portland, Oregon

From: ~~ASST~~ Regional Director, Bureau of Reclamation, Boise, Idaho

Subject: Request for List of Threatened and Endangered Species, Endangered
Species Act of 1973, Northern Douglas County Cooperative Water
Resources Study

We are requesting a list of endangered or threatened plant and animal species as required by the Endangered Species Act for the subject project. The principal feature of the project is a dam and reservoir with a capacity of 35,000 acre-feet. The dam would be located on Elk Creek in Douglas County, T. 23 S., R. 4 W., S. 4. Enclosed is a map which illustrates the location of the dam and reservoir.

Project purposes include: municipal and industrial water supply for the Yoncalla area; irrigation water for existing farmland (for conversion of dryland pasture to irrigated pasture); flood control; and instream flows for fish and wildlife.

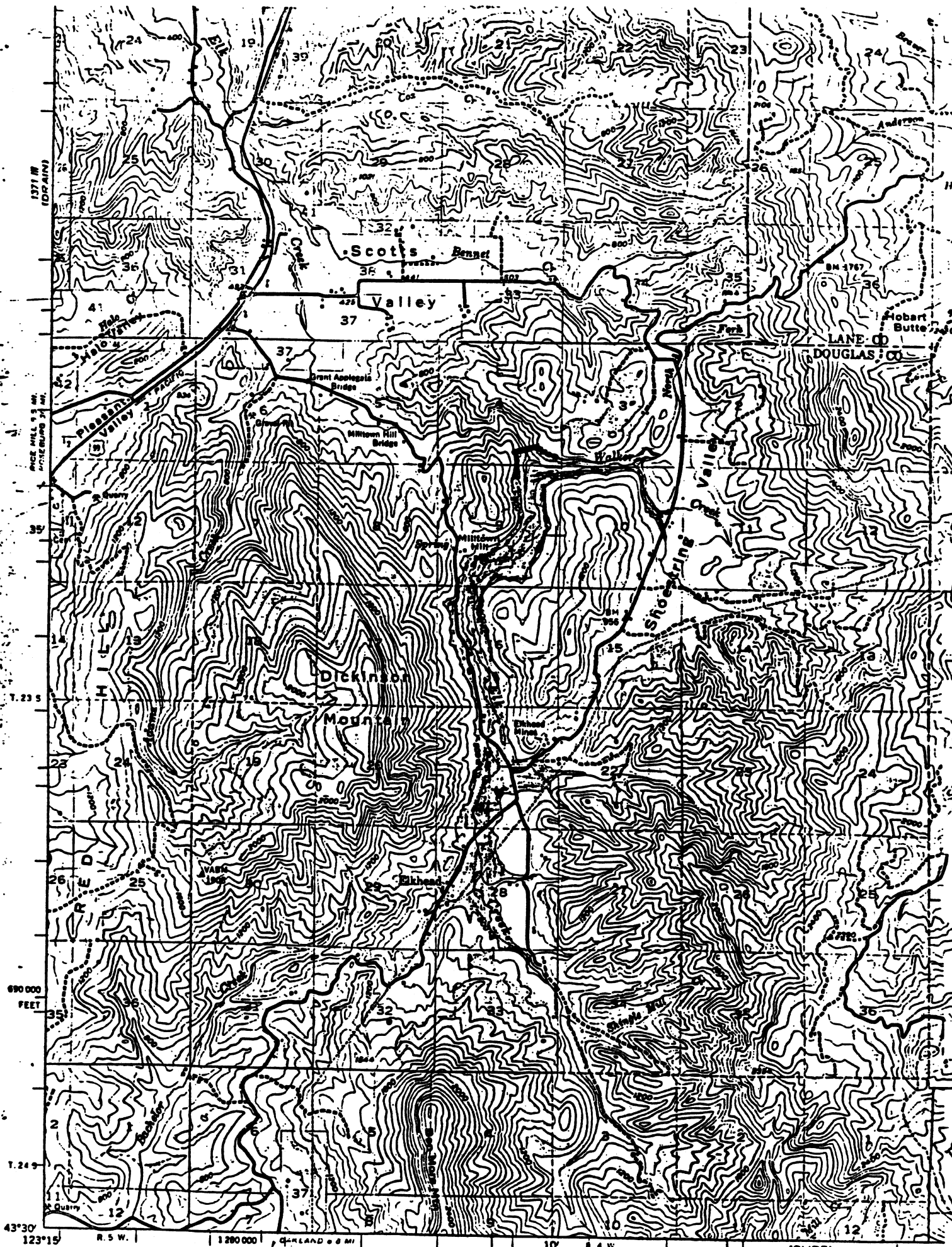
Please send the list to this office, Attention: 150.

/s/ KENNETH R. PEDDE

Enclosure

bc: Commissioner, Washington, D.C.; Attention: WO-150 (L. Roberts)
RO 730
(each w/copy of enclosure)

RA Adair:cmc 6-17-87



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
MEMORANDUM

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

June 29, 1987.

TO: Regional Director, Bureau of Reclamation, Boise, Idaho.

FROM: Field Supervisor, Portland Field Office, Portland, Oregon

SUBJECT: Request for List for Threatened and Endangered Species, Endangered Species Act of 1973, Northern Douglas County Cooperative Water Resources Study

This is in regards to your memorandum dated June 19, 1987 and received by us on June 22, 1987 requesting a list of endangered and threatened species as required by the Endangered Species Act for the subject project.

Our Planning Aid Memorandum dated April 29, 1986 included comments and a species list for Milltown Hill Dam and Reservoir (Attachment A; case reference no: 1-7-86-1-98) pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act. The list, which included Columbian white-tailed deer (endangered), bald eagle (threatened), and Oregon chub (candidate), is still accurate. Therefore, you may consider the comments in the "Threatened and Endangered Species" section of the our Planning Aid Memorandum, including the related Attachments A and B as our response pursuant to Section 7(c). You may begin a biological assessment if you determine this action to be a "construction project".


for Russell D. Peterson



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION
FEDERAL BUILDING & U.S. COURTHOUSE
BOX 042 550 WEST FORT STREET
BOISE, IDAHO 83724-0042



PH 152

FEB 28 1991

Memorandum

To: Field Supervisor, Ecological Services, Portland Field Office,
2600 S.E. 98th Avenue, Suite 100, Portland OR 97266

From: Regional Environmental Officer, Bureau of Reclamation, Boise ID

Subject: Request for List of Threatened and Endangered Species Under the
Endangered Species Act of 1973, Milltown Hill Project, Oregon
(Endangered Species Act)

In accordance with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, we are requesting a list of threatened and endangered plant and animal species that could occur in the Milltown Hill Dam and Reservoir project area. This project, if approved, would be constructed by Douglas County, Oregon, under the Bureau of Reclamation's (Reclamation) Small Reclamation Projects Act. To meet NEPA compliance, Douglas County has hired Campbell-Craven Environmental Consultants to prepare an environmental assessment for the project. Therefore, we wish to designate Campbell-Craven as a non-federal representative responsible for writing the Section 7 biological assessment. Campbell-Craven is in concurrence with that request. Once Campbell-Craven has assembled the biological assessment, Reclamation will review and finalize it before forwarding it to your agency for consultation.

We have included a brief description of the project, plus maps illustrating the dam, reservoir, and irrigation service area and a map showing the Holbart Butte rock quarry location. If you have any questions concerning this request, please call Richard Prange at FTS 554-1208.

RICHARD H. PRANGE

Enclosure

cc: Mr. Lowell Hayes, Area Manager, Bureau of Land Management, Roseburg
District, Roseburg OR
Mr. Richard Cravens, Campbell-Craven Environmental Consultants,
Portland OR
(all w/o encl)

(ATTACHED TO THE
PLANNING AID MEMORANDUM ()
OF APRIL 29, 1986

LISTED AND PROPOSED ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES AND
CANDIDATE SPECIES THAT MAY OCCUR IN THE AREA OF THE PROPOSED
MILLTOWN HILL DAM AND RESERVOIR PROJECT

1-7-86-I-98

LISTED:

Columbian white-tailed deer (Odocoileus virginianus leucurus) (E)
Bald eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus) (T)

PROPOSED:

None

CANDIDATE:

Oregon chub (Hybopsis crameri) (2)

- (E) -Endangered (T) -Threatened (CH) - Critical Habitat
(1) -Category 1: Taxa for which the Fish and Wildlife Service has
sufficient biological information to support a proposal to list
as endangered or threatened.
(2) -Category 2: Taxa which existing information indicates may warrant
listing, but for which substantial biological information to
support a proposed rule is lacking.

Attachment A

LISTED AND PROPOSED ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES AND
CANDIDATE SPECIES THAT MAY OCCUR IN THE AREA OF THE PROPOSED
HAWTHORNE DAM AND RESERVOIR PROJECT

1-7-86-1-100

LISTED:

Columbian white-tailed deer (Odocoileus virginianus leucurus) (E)
Bald eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus) (T)

PROPOSED:

None

CANDIDATE:

Oregon chub (Hybopsis crameri) (2)

- (E) -Endangered (T) -Threatened (CH) - Critical Habitat
(1) -Category 1: Taxa for which the Fish and Wildlife Service has
sufficient biological information to support a proposal to list
as endangered or threatened.
(2) -Category 2: Taxa which existing information indicates may warrant
listing, but for which substantial biological information to
support a proposed rule is lacking.

Attachment A



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION
FEDERAL BUILDING & U.S. COURTHOUSE
BOX 043-550 WEST FORT STREET
BOISE, IDAHO 83724-0043

IN REPLY
REFER TO: PN 730/150

NOV 18 1987

Memorandum

To: Field Supervisor, Ecological Services, Fish and Wildlife Service,
Portland Field Office, P.O. Box 1487, Portland, Oregon 97232

From: Regional Director, Bureau of Reclamation, Boise, Idaho

Subject: Northern Douglas County Cooperative Water Resources Study, Oregon,
Biological Assessment in Accordance with Endangered Species Act

Enclosed is a biological assessment on the subject project. We have concluded that the proposed project would have no adverse impact to the Columbian white-tailed deer and possible minor beneficial impact to the bald eagle and peregrine falcon. We would appreciate a written response to our conclusion based on this biological assessment.

John W. Keys III

Enclosure

bc: R0 152, 730 (w/enc1.)

BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS TO
COLUMBIAN WHITE-TAILED DEER AND BALD EAGLES FROM
CONSTRUCTION OF THE MILLTOWN HILL DAM AND RESERVOIR
DOUGLAS COUNTY, OREGON

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Elk Creek drainage in Northern Douglas County, Oregon, suffers from a poor ground-water resource and low summer stream flows. The low summer flows result from low rainfall during the months of June, July, and August. These water resource limitations constrain urban, industrial, and agricultural growth and development. The low stream flows adversely impact the stream fishery and water quality.

During the past two decades, Douglas County has investigated several alternatives to remedy their water-related problems. Their present study, in which they are cooperating with the Bureau of Reclamation, focuses on a multipurpose storage facility on Elk Creek approximately 4 miles north of Elkhead, just below the confluence with Walker Creek (see attached map).

The plan now under consideration includes a storage facility that would impound a maximum of 36,000 acre-feet of water. A pipe system would supply water under gravity pressure to the communities of Yoncalla and Rice Hill for municipal, industrial, and small tract (less than 10 acres) irrigation. This system would also provide water to irrigate lands in the Yoncalla and Scotts Valleys. Farmland receiving irrigation for the first time would total about 4,520 acres, and another 822 acres would receive a supplemental water supply. About 3,300 acre-feet of storage would be reserved for instream flows primarily to enhance steelhead trout and coho salmon production. The reservoir would also result in some flood control benefits to the city of Drain.

The reservoir would inundate up to 845 acres of private land. New lands acquired for wildlife mitigation purposes would include several small plots of 2.5 to 5 acres for big game and about 70 acres for upland game habitat enhancement. These lands would be adjacent to the reservoir area. About 190 acres of wetland habitat would be created by construction of a subimpoundment near the upper end of the reservoir, and would enhance waterfowl and several species of nongame wildlife. The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) has recommended leaving "all live and dead trees in and around the reservoir for nesting, perching or other uses by osprey, eagles and other nongame wildlife until it can be determined what and if any vegetation must be removed" (George Keister/Jim Collins, ODFW, personal communication). This recommendation will be considered in formulating mitigation plans for the project.

Recreation associated with the reservoir would include about 30 picnic units, a boat ramp, and 30 camping units. The recreation plan would probably limit boat speeds to 5 miles per hour and include a warm water fishery. The upstream end of the reservoir would provide dispersed, consumptive, and nonconsumptive recreation opportunities associated with the wetlands area.

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Vegetation in the proposed reservoir area consists of a mix of coniferous forest (Douglas fir), mixed coniferous/deciduous forest (fir, madrone, Oregon white oak), and small stands and riparian strips of deciduous forest (primarily oak and willow). Most of the area is in private ownership and consists of pasture and brushy clearings.

According to information provided by the Portland Field Office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)(1), the area supports black-tailed deer (estimated density 30 deer/square mile), Roosevelt elk, coyote, bobcat, mink, beaver, muskrat, and opossum. The primary upland game species are band-tailed pigeon and turkey with smaller numbers of blue and ruffed grouse, ring-necked pheasant, mountain and valley quail, and mourning doves. Waterfowl use is very limited because of the lack of wetland habitat.

A list of threatened and endangered species was provided in a FWS Planning Aid Memorandum (PAM) in April, 1986, (1) and confirmed in a memorandum dated June 29, 1987 (2). Two species were listed that may occur in the project area; the Columbian white-tailed deer (Odocoileus virginianus leucurus) as endangered, and the bald eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus) as threatened. In addition, the Oregon chub (Hybopsis crameri) is listed as a category 2 candidate species.

The ODFW has reported the presence of the American peregrine falcon (Falco peregrinus anatum) in the Sutherlin area near Plat I and Cooper Creek Reservoirs over several past winters as well as an active eyrie along the North Umpqua above Steamboat Creek. This species, federally listed as endangered, should be added to the FWS list for the project area.

The Columbian white-tailed deer is one of 30 subspecies of white-tailed deer found in North and Central America (3). Originally found in lowlands of southwestern Washington and western Oregon, this subspecies is now found in only two locations. One population estimated at 300-350 is found on and adjacent to the Columbian White-tailed Deer National Wildlife Refuge in Washington near the mouth of the Columbia River (4). The other population is estimated at 3,000 deer and inhabits about 465 square miles of oak woodland within the interior valleys of the Umpqua River Basin (5).

A recent study (3) demonstrated that Columbian white-tailed deer preferred grass-shrub, oak-savanna, open oak, closed oak, riparian, and conifer habitats; they utilized grassland, oak-conifer, oak-madrone, and madrone habitats less frequently. Lowland riparian systems were shown to be a very important component in all life stages of the species as well as serving as corridors for dispersal and geographic expansion (3). Maximum deer densities occurred in areas of about 50 percent woodland cover (3). Columbian white-tailed deer and black-tailed deer showed a local geographic and ecological segregation throughout the study area (3,4).

The highest densities of white-tailed deer in Douglas County are found along the North Umpqua River between Glide and Wilbur (3). They are found in the Calapooya Creek drainage adjacent to the Elk Creek drainage, but are not known to occur in Elk Creek. There are no current plans to introduce this species into the Elk Creek drainage (personal communication with George Keister, ODFW, Roseburg).

Bald eagles nest and winter in several locations throughout western Oregon. Oregon has the second highest population of nesting bald eagles in the seven-state Pacific bald eagle recovery area (Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, and Wyoming) (6). There are currently about 11 active bald eagle nesting territories in Douglas County, including one on the North Umpqua River northeast of Roseburg, two in the Cascade Mountains, and eight along the lower Umpqua River (personal communication with Jim Collins, ODFW, Roseburg). The U.S Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) Pacific Bald Eagle Recovery Plan (6) states there are no bald eagles using the project area at this time. However, George Keister and Jim Collins (ODFW, personal communication) reported that ODFW winter raptor surveys along the North Umpqua in January have consistently recorded one to two adults within the reach between Wilber and Glide.

According to the Pacific Bald Eagle Recovery Plan (6), the primary threats to bald eagle populations in Zone 12 (Willamette/Umpqua Basins) include logging, human disturbance, and shooting. The proposed management directions outlined in the Recovery Plan are to "identify and protect nesting and feeding areas" and "manage potential nesting habitat for eagles."

As previously mentioned, the American peregrine falcon, one of three subspecies of the peregrine falcon, breeds and winters in northern Douglas County. The peregrines' preferred nesting habitat is in canyons with steep walls. It preys heavily on waterfowl, shorebirds, and other birds. This species suffered sharp population declines beginning in the 1950's largely because of the widespread use of organochlorine pesticides. The banning of the use of such pesticides coupled with activities such as the reintroduction of captive-bred peregrines into the wild is resulting in an increasing population nationwide.

The Pacific Coast Recovery Plan for the peregrine falcon has targeted 30 breeding pairs for its recovery goal in Oregon (7). Several management options presented in the plan include prevention of nestsite disturbance; manipulation of the wild population; continuous inventory, study, and monitoring of the wild population; identification of habitat needs; investigation of mortality factors such as shooting, powerline collisions, disease, parasitism, and predation; identification of habitat needs, including foraging areas; evaluation of suitability of historical and potential nest sites; recommendation of critical habitats; and implementation of a public information and education program (7).

III. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATING MEASURES

Since the Columbian white-tailed deer is not presently found in the project area, the project would have no impact on existing populations. Measures to mitigate for black-tailed deer and other wildlife species on lands adjacent to the proposed reservoir may provide limited habitat for the white-tailed deer if it should eventually spread its range into the Elk Creek Drainage.

Construction of a reservoir at the Milltown Hill site could result in an increase of the prey base for the bald eagle. The proposed wetland area should increase waterfowl production and wintering habitat in an area that presently has little of either. The reservoir would be managed for a resident fishery which would also create a potential food source for bald eagles. Current plans call for the retention of several large trees in the area which could function as both nest sites and perches. It would be important to protect any nesting bald eagles that may eventually establish territories in the project area; this possibility should be addressed in a reservoir management plan.

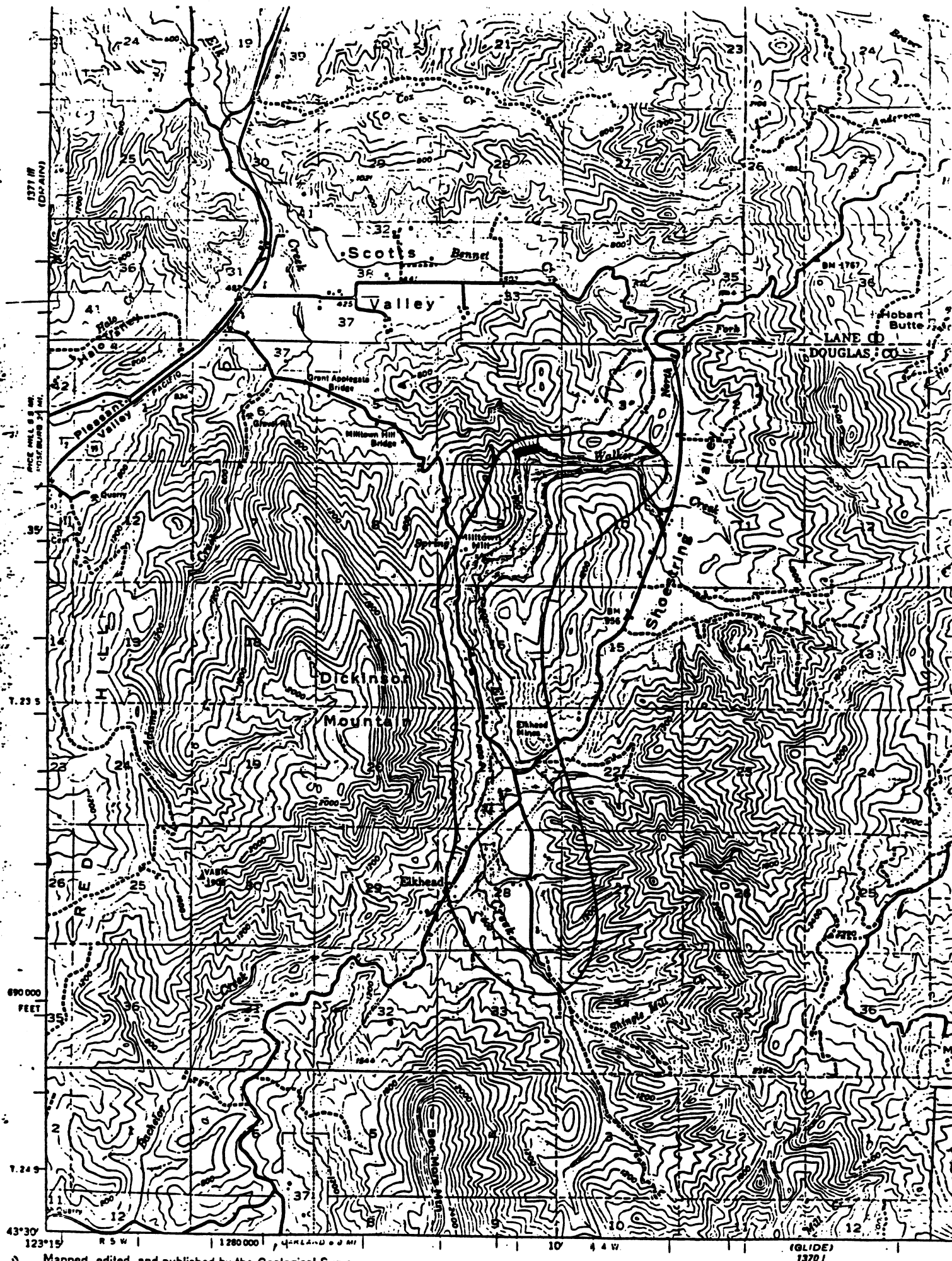
Construction of the Milltown Hill Reservoir and creation of a wetland area could also benefit prey species (primarily ducks and shorebirds) for the peregrine falcon.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

We feel the construction of a reservoir at the Milltown Hill site would have no present impact to the Columbian white-tailed deer and could have a minor beneficial impact to the bald eagle by creating potentially suitable nesting and feeding habitat and to the peregrine falcon by enhancing this species' prey base.

LITERATURE CITED

1. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Planning Aid Memorandum to Bureau of Reclamation dated April 29, 1986: "Elk and Calapooya Creeks Project, Douglas County, Oregon." 24 pages.
2. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Memorandum to Bureau of Reclamation dated June 29, 1987: "Request for List of Threatened and Endangered Species, Endangered Species Act of 1973, Northern Douglas County Cooperative Water Resources Study."
3. Smith, W. P. 1981. Status and Habitat Use of Columbian White-tailed Deer in Douglas County, Oregon. Phd dissertation. 273 pages.
4. Smith, W. P. 1987. Dispersion and Habitat Use By Sympatric Columbian White-tailed Deer and Columbian Black-tailed Deer. J. Mamm 68(2): 337-347.
5. Smith, W. P. 1985. Current geographic distribution and abundance of Columbian white-tailed deer, Odocoileus virginianus leucurus (Douglas). Northwest Sci., 59:243-251.
6. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1986. Recovery Plan for the Pacific Bald Eagle. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Portland, Oregon. 160 pages.
7. The Pacific Coast American Peregrine Falcon Recovery Team. 1982. Pacific Coast Recovery Plan for the American Peregrine Falcon. 87 pages.





United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Portland Field Office
727 NE 24th Avenue
Portland, OR 97232

December 22, 1987

Re: 1-7-88-I-20

John W. Keys, III
U. S. Bureau of Reclamation
Box 043-550 West Fork Street
Boise, ID 83724-0043

Dear Mr. Keys:

This is in response to your letter dated November 18, 1987 that was received by us on November 27, 1987, transmitting your biological assessment of the impacts on Columbian White-tailed Deer, Peregrine Falcons, and Bald Eagles from the proposed MillTown Hill Dam and Reservoir Project, Douglas County, Oregon.

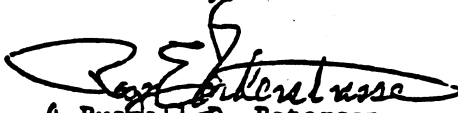
We have reviewed the biological assessment and concur with your determination of no adverse effect on the above species.

The requirements established under Section 7(a)(2) and 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, have been met, thereby concluding the consultation process.

Our comments regarding wildlife mitigation will be addressed in a forthcoming report.

We appreciate your concerns for listed species.

Sincerely,



Russell D. Peterson
Field Supervisor

DS:lg

cc:
R1 FWE-SE
PFO-ES
ODFW (Nongame) Portland, Roseburg



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION
FEDERAL BUILDING & U.S. COURTHOUSE
BOX 042 550 WEST FORT STREET
BOISE, IDAHO 83724-0042



PN 152

FEB 28 1991

Memorandum

To: Field Supervisor, Ecological Services, Portland Field Office,
2600 S.E. 98th Avenue, Suite 100, Portland OR 97266

From: Regional Environmental Officer, Bureau of Reclamation, Boise ID

Subject: Request for List of Threatened and Endangered Species Under the
Endangered Species Act of 1973, Milltown Hill Project, Oregon
(Endangered Species Act)

In accordance with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, we are requesting a list of threatened and endangered plant and animal species that could occur in the Milltown Hill Dam and Reservoir project area. This project, if approved, would be constructed by Douglas County, Oregon, under the Bureau of Reclamation's (Reclamation) Small Reclamation Projects Act. To meet NEPA compliance, Douglas County has hired Campbell-Craven Environmental Consultants to prepare an environmental assessment for the project. Therefore, we wish to designate Campbell-Craven as a non-federal representative responsible for writing the Section 7 biological assessment. Campbell-Craven is in concurrence with that request. Once Campbell-Craven has assembled the biological assessment, Reclamation will review and finalize it before forwarding it to your agency for consultation.

We have included a brief description of the project, plus maps illustrating the dam, reservoir, and irrigation service area and a map showing the Holbart Butte rock quarry location. If you have any questions concerning this request, please call Richard Prange at FTS 554-1208.

RICHARD H. PRANGE

Enclosure

cc: Mr. Lowell Hayes, Area Manager, Bureau of Land Management, Roseburg
District, Roseburg OR
Mr. Richard Cravens, Campbell-Craven Environmental Consultants,
Portland OR
(all w/o encl)



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Portland Field Station
2600 S.E. 98th Avenue, Suite 100
Portland, Oregon 97266

March 28, 1991

Re: 1-7-91-SP-53

Richard Prange
Bureau of Reclamation
Pacific Northwest Region
Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse
Box 043-550 West Fort Street
Boise, Idaho 83724-0043

Dear Mr. Prange:

As requested by your letter, dated February 28, 1991, and received by us on March 4, 1991, we have attached a list (Attachment A) of endangered and threatened species that may be present within the area of the proposed Milltown Hill Dam and Reservoir project area. The list fulfills the requirement of the Fish and Wildlife Service under Section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 USC 1531 et. seq.). Your requirements under the Act are outlined in Attachment B.

The northern spotted owl was listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as threatened in July 1990. We have no specific occurrence data on the spotted owl for your area, but encourage you to contact the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife or the Roseburg District of the Bureau of Land Management for available information. An assessment should be made as to whether your activities will affect spotted owl habitat. Survey guidelines have been developed and are enclosed.

Should your biological assessment determine that a listed species is likely to be adversely affected by the project, the Bureau of Reclamation should request formal section 7 consultation through this office. Even if the biological assessment shows a "no effect" or "beneficial effect" situation, we would appreciate receiving a copy for our information.

We have also included a list of candidate species presently under review by this Service. Candidate species have no protection under the Endangered Species Act but are included for your consideration as it is possible candidates could become formal proposals and be listed prior to project completion. If you determine your project may affect candidate species, you are not required to perform a biological assessment or to consult with the Fish and Wildlife Service. If early evaluation of your project indicates that it is likely to adversely impact a candidate species, the Service recommends that the Bureau of Reclamation request technical assistance from this office.

Rough Allocarya, a Category 1 candidate plant, is currently a high priority species for listing by the Service. To the best of our knowledge, surveys have not been conducted to determine the presence of this species in the

project area. Surveys would provide a better information base upon which to evaluate impacts of your project on the rough allocarya. A brief description of the plant, its phenology, and habitat association has been provided (Attachment C). Further information on this particular species can be obtained from the Natural Heritage Program in Portland, Oregon.

There is also concern with the Umpqua chub, formerly the Oregon chub (*Oregonichthys crameri*). Current and potential activities in the Elk Creek drainage include bank stabilization (riprapping), flood control, and the introduction of nonindigenous warmwater fishes. These same activities led to the decline of *O. crameri*, a species currently under petition for listing as endangered, in the Willamette River drainage.

Your interest in endangered species is appreciated. If you have any additional questions regarding your responsibilities under the Act, please contact Gary Miller at our office, phone (503) 231-6179 or FTS 429-6179. All correspondence should include the above referenced case number.

Sincerely,



Russell D. Peterson
Field Supervisor

Attachments

cc: Mr. R. Cravens, Campbell-Craven Environmental Consultants, Portland, OR
PFO-ES
ODFW (Nongame)
BLM (Roseburg)
ONHP

LISTED SPECIES^{1/}

Northern spotted owl^{2/} *Strix occidentalis caurina* (T) .

None

Umpqua chub (2) *Oregonichthys kalawetseti* (D)
Species has been located in the Elk Creek Drainage

Western pond turtle (2) *Clemmys marmorata*
Species has been located in the Elk Creek Drainage

Rough Allocarya (1) *Plagiobothrys hirtus* var. *hirtus*
Species has been located in boggy, marshy sites in grasslands

(E) - Endangered (T) - Threatened (CH) - Critical
(S) - Suspected (D) - Documented Habitat

- (1) - Category 1: Taxa for which the Fish and Wildlife Service has sufficient biological information to support a proposal to list as endangered or threatened.
- (2) - Category 2: Taxa for which existing information indicates may warrant listing, but for which substantial biological information to support a proposed rule is lacking.
- (3A)- Category 3A: Taxa for which the Service has persuasive evidence of extinction.
- (3B)- Category 3B: Names that on the basis of current taxonomic understanding do not represent taxa meeting the Act's definition of "species."

- 1/ U. S. Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service,
April 15, 1990, Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and
Plants, 50 CFR 17.11 and 17.12.
- 2/ Federal Register Vol. 55, No. 123, June 26, 1990
Final Rule-Northern Spotted Owl
- 3/ Federal Register Vol. 54, No. 4, January 6, 1989 Notice of
Review-Animals
- 4/ Federal Register Vol. 55, No. 36, February 21, 1990 Notice
of Review-Plants